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POEM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Based on poetry translation and cross-cultural interpretation Strategies, this book has been completed to demonstrate poem interpretation from English to Mandarin. It briefly introduces various significant English poets and their well-known poetries. In fact, poetry translating is an attracting academic task that many English majors would like to engage. Because it not only practices Linguistics accumulations but also builds living paces with a romantic atmosphere.

Key words: bilingual translation, Inter-cultural study, communication strategies, Pragmatics, bilingual issues

1. INTRODUCTION

When creating cross-cultural interpretations in poetry translations, to search for a perfect balance between accuracies of resourced texts and beauties of produced texts is a crucial task that a translator should pursuit. To achieve this, dictionaries in both languages with sufficient explanations are needed for realizing old English written and implied meanings in each word. Moreover, being aware of eliminated subjects or inversed sentences by re-writing sentences into modern English structures can be an unavoidable procedure that the interpreter should follow for high-quality understanding. If possible, interpreter can also investigate rhyming words in target-language texts to maintain the dedication and loveliness in sourced-language texts. Not only the semantic accuracies are needed, but also poems' paces, pauses, beats, swirls of energy, rhythms and rhetorical beauties are all significant elements those inter-cultural interpreters need to preserve purely and wholly.

To translate a poem in an effective and efficient way, after comprehending the semantic contents, faithful and artistic interpreted target-language texts need to be re-created for equally exquisiteness poem appreciation by the readers. The poem translator can recite the poems in English and Mandarin several times, and then interpret them till all the words sounds to be equally attractive and meaningful from perspectives of pronunciation and lexical item. Paying attention to the tempo and feeling the rhythm for re-creating and re-translating will also raise the literature quality of target-language translated texts. Cultural connotations and implications as well as exotic issues are what a cross-cultural translators need to further pursuit in their daily lives. This is for more formally and precisely following and neutrally expressing the source-language poets' factual perceptions in their poems. The objective of this study is to introduce several poems of England. The findings are the English can be easily translated into Mandarin by communication strategies.

English Poems might be not easy to comprehend due to the structures can be up side down and contain many ancient English. After reading the resourced text, it takes more time to realize the Semantics part. The text translated is supposed to be similarly artistic and meaningful. So, the concurrent translator should learn translating skills and techniques by communication strategies (Fearch & Kasper, 1983) to more effectively and efficiently translate the English literature into Mandarin.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

From faucets of simplified skills of communication strategies, moral issues and Semiotics some books need to be read. The marks are very different from east to west and the same marks might have different meanings in different national languages. So, this is a significant issue to add. A good translator can achieve purposes of occupation, commercial success or self-defense by different ways of communications.

2.1 Strategies, Communication Strategies and Interlanguage, for Translation Purposes

The translator can be familiar with translation strategies for English translation by reading the book Interlanguage (Fearch & Kasper, 1983). Moreover, they can distinguish resourced English into different language in different formats based on Pragmatics. From English resourced text, translators as well as the second author of the English poems can translate targeted Poetry Literatures into Mandarin and introduce cultures of the Western world, such as England. It is convenient that they learn communication strategies to interpret others' cultures into people who speaks other language.

The definitions of the translating strategies are as the following. In fact, they are skills of communication strategies that can also be used in colloquial styles of international events:

1. Communication strategies: systematic conversation skills applied by a speaker to convey his meaning when encountering linguistic difficulty. They are “potentially conscious plans for solving what to an individual presents itself as a problem in reaching a particular communicative goal.” (Faerch & Kasper, 1983, p. 36)
2. Strategy: “Procedures used in learning and thinking, which serve as a way of reaching a goal. In language learning, learning strategies and communication strategies which language learners make use of in learning and using a language.”
3. Topic avoidance strategy: The speakers should avoid some topics, which are perceived as problematic, because of the interlocutors’ shortage of background knowledge about that topic. Also, the speakers should avoid pronouncing some vowels, or consonants that are difficult for them .
4. Message abandonment strategy: The speakers should skip difficult words during interactions, or reject to explain a difficult word for their interlocutors.
5. Meaning replacement strategy: This also is termed “semantic avoidance.” When a learner encounters a situation where he needs to use a word he does not know in English, he should use a general expression to replace the meaning without abandoning it altogether. The meaning generated through this strategy can be expressed vaguely.
6. Interlanguage strategy: This strategy applies the techniques to “generalize” (Faerch & Kasper, 1983), “paraphrase” (Faerch & Kasper, 1983), “coinage new words,” (Faerch & Kasper, 1983) and “restructuring” (Faerch & Kasper, 1983). For example, using “tree nut” to refer to acorn (generalize), using “a cykel there is a motor” to refer to motorcycle, using “airball” to refer to balloon (word coinage), and using “my tummy is empty” to refer to hungry (restructuring).
7. Cooperation strategy: Learners should signal their interlocutor for help and solve communication problems by requesting a second language (L2) usage that they do not know or by indicating that they cannot express the intended meaning. For example, they may ask their partners what a certain word means.
8. Interlocutor: In colloquial use, an interlocutor is someone who takes part in a conversation, a conversation partner, and a schmoozer.

2.2 Jeremy Munday and María Calzada Pérez (2020)

In the article, new contexts in discourse analysis for translation and interpretation of Mandarin are from English. Jeremy Munday and María Calzada Pérez (2020) mention translation is rather a controversial issue, as discussed in this paper, because the translators may innocently provide a language service for free, yet the result potentially undermines their own status and risks depriving other translators of work.

That is to say, the boundary has also been blurred between for-profit and not-for-profit motives, and once again the repercussions of this for the translation profession are considerable. This is another example of how the act of translation has often lost commercial value, but also of how such a development is concealed through claims of a stronger ‘ethical’ stance. (p. 5-6) The meaning can be even manipulated if the purpose of translation behavior is for political or commercial objectives. Hence, the translators can be divided into different types that belong to workers, lovers and politicians. The moral issues by manipulating space are serious and big issues in the field of translation and interpretation. Based on the different backgrounds of the translator and the speakers, the resourced tests can turn to be far away from reality for diverse purposes.

2.3 Semiotics

From the perspective of Semiotics, translation is studied as a purely semiotic act that involves the transition from one semiotic system (source language) to another (target language). This semiotic act can be interlingual, intralingual or intersemiotic translation. Also, an intersemiotic approach to translation that goes back to Jakobson (1959). The article also challenges the primacy of the written text by privileging the visual/comic format. This move towards the visual and towards the hybrid is in line with Ramos Pinto and Adami’s article in the first section and is, certainly, the direction in which translation studies is progressing.

2.4 Teaching translation

For teaching translation, some homework from resourced text before coming to every class and it should be returned to the teacher at the end of each class as a portfolio. Assignments can be simply completed by Dr. Eyes and some other software. Students without specific purposes can use sufficient dictionaries, which contains a number of more specialized contents for colloquialisms idiomatic expressions, or commercial oriented interpretations. They are free to translate the truth without manipulating space to imply anything. So, students’ translation is always more than one “exact” answer when translating any expression before being. This means the markets can exist reality of creating profit by manipulating translation space.

3. Materials and Methods by Two books

This study is actually from Prof. Lin's book published in 2011, *Translations and interpretations of English Poems*, completed during teaching at National Sun-yat Sen University and National Changhua University of Education. None of the text is from her students based on she actually has never taught translation course so far, and the book by her own hard work, was completed around middle summer of August, 2011, On August 2nd, 2011, her pet died at the age of 16 in the middle while the author focused on translating the resourced text, referred more than 100 versions from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

The methods of thinking and consideration can refer to communication strategies of Faerch and Kasper (1983). Since the ancient language might not be comprehended even for native-speakers, so the facilitating methods of paraphrase, word-coinage, circumlocution, and replacement/restructuring are very important. Some talent speakers do not need training and can do this. However, the communication strategies is a field that was formed in 1970s and many scholars are using this to teach diverse subjects due to terminologies are also like ancient English, they can be translated into simple words.

For example, the author Grace Hui chin Lin, also use the similar methods of communication strategies to write a book for medical field. This study has been conducted within the theoretical frameworks of Interlanguage Communication by Faerch and Kasper (1983). It contributes to the Medical terminology field associated with Linguistics fields. Also, Lin appreciates the medical majors at a Taiwanese Medical University for providing the precious data in this book.

In Interlanguage Communication, five important usages were mentioned by Faerch and Kasper (1983), including (1) Topic Avoidance, (2) Message Abandonment, (3) Meaning Replacement, (4) Interlanguage, and (5) Cooperation Strategies. The first two belong to the Reduction set, and the rest belong to the Achievement set.

The above usages can be practically applied in semi-formal medical working place vocalizations when standard terms are challenging. The first two unaggressive strategies suggest to the nonthreatening dialogues, simply deciding to keep silence and change the monotonous topics. The latter contains three more aggressive strategies. The results of this study display the clear interpretations of medical terminologies by taught communication strategies at medical universities. This study implies medical faculties and majors should learn communication strategies in order to handle situations that the doctors and nurses need to discourse in a professionally fluent way.

4. Result and Discussion

The product of translated book finally was published in a market and collected as advertisement of some bookstore websites. However, the contents could be found in Page: 291-296 Conference paper, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology Kaohsiung, Taiwan

ResearchGate and libraries that the author donated to them.

The results can be the diverse issues of translation exist conflicts. Just like Munday mentions an important point to stress is that discourse analysis is in a state of constant innovation, enhancement, and renewal. The morality is a significant issue to pay attention. The theoretical discussions and case studies in this collection will offer refined methodologies and results that may be tested, re-tested and modified. The listeners might not totally trust the translator when the conflict caused by manipulating. Translation and interpreting studies make use of multiple analytical models, often working in conjunction with descriptive translation studies, corpus-based studies and those projects which employ critical discourse analysis for the study of political texts.

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